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3. (Amended) The method as claimed in claim 2, comprising:

a) a phase for expanding said particles of adsorbent in a chromatography column, by applying an ascending flow of buffer, said expansion phase being maintained until a fluidized bed is obtained,

b) a phase for loading said crude viral preparation in the lower part of said column,

c) a phase for washing by passing a buffer through an ascending flow,

d) a phase for sedimentation, optionally aided by a descending flow of buffer, and

e) a step for elution by applying a descending flow of buffer in order to allow the release of the viral particles adsorbed onto said particles of adsorbent.

4. (Amended) The method as claimed in claim 2, wherein said particles of adsorbent consist of polymer, and more particularly of a polymer chosen from agarose, polyacrylamide, polystyrene or derivatives thereof.

5. (Amended) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said particles of adsorbent bear at least one ligand capable of binding specifically and reversibly to an antiligand, said antiligand comprising all or part of said viral particle of interest.

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6. (Amended) The method as claimed in claim 5, wherein said ligand comprises a positively charged group selected from the group consisting of the dimethylaminoethyl (DMAE) group, the diethylaminoethyl (DEAE) group, the

trimethylaminoethyl (TMAE) group, the group -R-CH(OH)-CH_2-N^+-$(CH_3)_3$ (Q group), the guanidinium group and the imine group.

7. (Amended) The method as claimed in claim 2, wherein said particles of adsorbent comprise an agarose matrix and a central core comprising quartz and dextran chains covalently coupled to said agarose matrix, on which is attached said positively charged group and the Q group.

8. (Amended) The method as claimed in claim 1, comprising carrying out under conductivity conditions of between approximately 25 and approximately 70 mS/cm.

9. (Amended) A protocol for producing viral particles which can be used for gene therapy, comprising the following steps (i) and (ii) :

(i) producing a crude viral preparation, comprising:

(a) infecting or transfecting a suitable cell line with at least one viral vector or recombinant viral vector of interest;

(b) culturing said infected or transfected cell line under conditions which allow viral replication and the production of viral particles; and

(c) collecting the cells and/or the supernatant,

(ii) purifying said crude viral preparation according to claim 1.

10. (Amended) The protocol as claimed in claim 9, comprising: